WHO IS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT AN ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS ANNUAL QUANTITY AND EMISSIONS REPORT?

Every architectural coatings manufacturer that distributes or sells their manufactured architectural coatings into or within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) for use in the AQMD and is subject to Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings and Rule 314 – Fees for Architectural Coatings.

THIS BOOKLET WILL HELP YOU PREPARE YOUR REPORT

This booklet provides you with updated program information, general instructions, and references to help you complete your architectural coatings Annual Quantity and Emissions Report. The information necessary to complete this report is a subset of the information that your company may have provided to CARB as a part of their periodic architectural coatings surveys. However, this booklet may not contain all the necessary information/data for completing your report. You may be required to utilize other resources and reference documents such as AQMD's rules and guidelines, California Air Resources Board's (CARB) reports, etc. in order to accurately report your emissions. To save time and effort, and to ensure accurate reporting and fee submittal, please review the program information instructions BEFORE you submit your data. To look up specific instructions or information, please consult the Table of Contents, which has been arranged for quick and easy reference. For additional assistance, please refer to the "Program Support" section.

Note: On the AQMD's website, there is an online version of the Annual Quantity and Reporting Form that can be completed by uploading data either using a new Text (tab delimited) file or exporting data submitted for 2008 in a Microsoft Excel Text (tab delimited) file. The program also allows users to manually enter data. This online version will automatically calculate the emissions and fees once the data is uploaded. An export function in Excel format is also available for downloading, and detailed directions to update the data columns and subsequent file upload are also included.

Note: Fees listed in this booklet for 2008 through 2010 are subject to change and the responsible person completing the report should review the latest version of Rule 314 which can be obtained from the AQMD web site.

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1. WHY REPORT ANNUAL QUANTITY AND EMISSIONS?

The data collected is used to update the emissions inventory for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), which includes Orange County, the non-desert portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, and the Riverside County areas west of the Palo Verde Valley. This annual emissions inventory is essential to properly design and evaluate clean air strategies for this region's Air Quality Management Plan in order to comply with state and federal air quality standards.

2. YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Architectural coatings manufacturers subject to AQMD Rule 314 - Fees for Architectural Coatings must file for a Manufacturer ID Number and report their annual quantity and emissions from all architectural coatings, regardless of the quantities or size of the container, that are distributed or sold into or within the AQMD for use in the AQMD, and are subject to Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to utilize all available resources as necessary in reporting the quantity, emission factors (material VOC and coating VOC), as well as quantifying emissions for each product or grouped products, as well as the associated fees calculated using total quantity and emissions.

3. SUBMITTAL DATE

The fee payment and the Annual Quantity and Emissions Report must be submitted to the AQMD on or before April 1, 2010 and each subsequent April 1 (the official due date).

An architectural coatings manufacturer that has acquired another architectural coatings manufacture, on or after July 1 of the reporting year, shall have an additional 6 months, or any additional time approved by the Executive Officer, to submit the fee payments and the Annual Quantity and Emissions Report for the acquired architectural coatings manufacturer.

4. NON-PAYMENT/LATE PAYMENT SURCHARGE

If both the fee payments and the Annual Quantity and Emissions Report for the previous calendar year are not received by May 30, they shall be considered late; and a surcharge for late payment shall be imposed as follows:

Less than 30 days	5% of past due amount
30 to 90 days	15% of past due amount
91 days to one year	25% of past due amount
More than one year	50% of past due amount

The fee payments and the Annual Quantity and Emissions Report shall be considered to be timely received by the AQMD if it is postmarked on or before May 30. If May 30 falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday, the fee payments and Annual Quantity and Emissions Report may be postmarked on the next business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or the state holiday with the same effect as if they had been postmarked on May 30.

5. MANUAL DATA ENTRY

If an architectural coatings manufacturer submits the Annual Quantity and Emissions Report in such a manner that AQMD staff has to manually enter the data into the AQMD database, then the architectural coatings manufacturer shall pay at the time of submittal a non-refundable fee of $276.20 for the first two hours of AQMD staff time. The

architectural coatings manufacturer shall be assessed additional fees at the rate of $138.12 per hour for any additional time beyond the first two hours. Fees listed in this booklet are subject to change and the responsible person completing the report should review the latest version of Rule 314 which can be obtained from the AQMD web site.

6. AMENDMENT REQUEST

Rule 314 requires an architectural coatings manufacturer to submit a written request for any proposed revisions to previously submitted Annual Quantity and Emissions Reports. Amendment requests submitted after one year from the official due date must include a non-refundable standard evaluation fee of $276.20. In addition, evaluation time beyond two hours shall be assessed at the rate of $138.12 per hour not to exceed 10 hours.

7. REFUND REQUEST FOR OVERPAYMENT

Rule 314 requires an architectural coatings manufacturer to submit a written request to correct the previously submitted Annual Quantity and Emissions Report and request a refund of overpaid fees. Refund Requests must be submitted within one year from the official due date to be considered valid. The Refund Request must include a revised report and all applicable supporting documentation. Refund requests resulting in no refund will require the architectural coatings manufacturer to pay the standard evaluation fee of $276.20 and the hourly evaluation fees of $138.12 per hour not to exceed 10 hours. Fees listed in this booklet are subject to change and the responsible person completing the report should review the latest version of Rule 314 which can be obtained from the AQMD web site.

8. PRODUCT INFORMATION - FOR THE ANNUAL QUANTITY AND EMISSIONS REPORT

Column A - ProductCode: Enter product code. If you are grouping products in a product line, enter the sales leader of the group. Each product code entered in the spreadsheet must be unique.

Column B - Brand: A collection of experiences and associations attached to a company, organization, product or service; more specifically, brand refers to the concrete symbols such as a name, logo, slogan, and design scheme. A brand is a symbolic embodiment of all the information connected to a company, organization, product or service. Note: the following characters cannot be used: ™, ®, or ©.

Column C - ProductName: Enter the product/label name for the product code above.

Column D - GroupTotal: In reporting products for this report, products can be reported either individually or as a group. Enter "1" if you are reporting one product individually. You may group products only if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The products belong to the same category (e.g., flats) in Rule 1113 Table of Standards;

(B) The products have the same vehicle technology (i.e., solvent-based or waterborne);

(C) Are of the same resin type;

(D) Are recommended for the same use (either interior, exterior or dual use);

(E) Have the same form (either single - or multiple - component form);

(F) Do not exceed a coating (regulatory) VOC range of 25 grams per liter between the highest and lowest coating in the group, and

(G) If included in the Averaging Compliance Option Program, meet subparagraphs (A) to (G) of this definition and have all grouped products either above a limit or below a limit.

Column E – ProductType: Waterborne coatings use water as the primary solvent or dispersant and should be noted as (WB). Otherwise, by default, the product should be noted as solvent based (SB).

Column F - ProductUsage: Enter recommended exposure – interior, exterior or dual purpose interior/exterior products. Enter "I" for interior, "E" for exterior or "D" for dual.

Column G - Category: Use the CARB category code numbers shown in the Rule 1113 Table of Standards in section 11 of this instruction booklet. Category definitions are defined in section 10 of this instruction booklet and/or as defined in Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings. Low Solids coatings should be categorized under their primary category. (For example, most low-solids coatings either fall under the Stains or Waterproofing Sealers or Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers category).

Note: Use "Sales Weighted Average" (SWA) for Column H, I and J if you have chosen to group coatings. See the below sample calculation of SWA.

Sample Calculation for Sales Weighted Average:

Product A with a coating VOC content of 50 g/l and sales of 500 gallons
Product B with a coating VOC content of 45 g/l and sales of 1,000 gallons
Product C with a coating VOC content of 70 g/l and sales of 2,500 gallons

$$SWA = \frac{(50 \times 500) + (45 \times 1{,}000) + (70 \times 2{,}500)}{(500 + 1{,}000 + 2500)} = 61.25 \text{ g/l for the grouped products}$$

Column H - CoatingVOC: Also known as Regulatory VOC. Enter the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of coating as supplied by the manufacturer, less water, less exempt compounds, and less any colorant added to the tint bases. This may be determined from the formulation data or previously determined by U.S. EPA Reference Test Method 24 (Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 60, Appendix A) with the exempt compounds' content determined by Method 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual, or Method 304 [Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials] in the AQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual. Refer to the definition in this booklet or AQMD Rule1113.

Column I - MaterialVOC: Also known as Actual VOC. Enter the VOC content in grams of VOC per liter of material for each product as supplied or for multi-component coatings as recommended for use by the manufacturer. This is the weight of all volatile materials less the weight of water and less the weight of exempt compounds per the entire volume of the coating. This is NOT the same as VOC Regulatory. Refer to the definition in this booklet or AQMD Rule1113.

Column J – MaxMaterialVOC: Enter the grams of VOC per liter of material with the maximum thinning allowed with a VOC, as listed in the Technical Data Sheet. This only applies to coating entered as Solvent Based coatings.

Column K – ACO: Enter "Y" if the product is sold as part of an Averaging Compliance Option.

Column L – SellThrough: Enter "Y" if the product was (1) manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable limit, (2) exceeds the applicable limit and (3) was sold up to three years after the effective date.

Column M – LowSolid: Enter "Y" if the product qualifies as a Low-Solids Coating (contains one pound or less of solids per gallon of material).

Column N – SmallContainer: Enter "Y" if the product is sold under the small container exemption, see Rule 1113 (g)(1)(A).

Column O - SalesLargerQuart: the total annual quantity (in gallons) of coatings sold in containers greater than one quart for each product or product line

Column P – SalesLessQuart: the total annual quantity (in gallons) of coatings sold in containers with capacities of one quart or less for each product or product line.

9. ANNUAL EMISSIONS AND FEES[1]

Fees listed in this booklet are subject to change. The responsible person completing the report should review the latest version of Rule 314, which can be obtained from the AQMD web site.

Annual Emission: the total annual emissions in pounds per year for each product or product line for all container sizes. Emissions are calculated by converting the material VOC in grams per liter to pounds per gallon and then multiplying the material VOC times the annual sales.

Sample Calculation:

Product	Material VOC (Column I)		Quantity in Gallons (Column O + Column P)		Emissions in lb/yr (Column Q)
XYZ	$\frac{39 \text{ g/l}}{119.83}$ (Conversion from g/l to lb/gallon)	x	10,000	=	3,255

Sales Fee: Calculated by multiplying the total sales volume in gallons (include all container sizes for each product or product line) by the following quantity fee rates:

April 1, 2009	$0.018 per gallon	For 2008 sales
April 1, 2010	$0.027 per gallon	For 2009 sales
April 1, 2011 and each subsequent April 1	$0.036 per gallon	For 2010 sales and etc.

Emission Fees: Calculated by converting the emissions for each product or product line from pounds per year to tons per year and then multiplying the tons per year by the following emission fee rates:

April 1, 2009	$123 per ton of VOC	For 2008 sales
April 1, 2010	$185 per ton of VOC	For 2009 sales
April 1, 2011 and each subsequent April 1	$246 per ton of VOC	For 2010 sales and etc.

10. DEFINITIONS

Definitions listed in this booklet are subject to change and the responsible person completing the report should review the latest versions of Rules 314 and 1113 which can be obtained from the AQMD web site.

Aerosol Coating Product: a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground marking and traffic marking applications.

Aluminum Roof Coatings: roof coatings containing at least 0.7 pounds per gallon (84 grams per liter) of coating as applied, of elemental aluminum pigment.

Annual Quantity and Emissions Report: the quantity of each architectural coating distributed or sold into or within the District for use in the District during each calendar year, reported as gallons and their associated VOC content, as supplied, reported in grams per liter, for each product in all container sizes.

Appurtenances: accessories to a stationary structure, including, but not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain-gutters and down-spouts, window screens, lamp-posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools, signs, motion picture and television production sets, and concrete forms.

[1] The Annual Quantity and Emissions Report Form performs this calculation automatically.

Architectural Coatings: any coatings applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.

Architectural Coatings Manufacturer: any company or person that imports, manufactures, produces, packages, or repackages architectural coatings for sale or distribution for use in the District.

Below-Ground Wood Preservatives: wood preservatives formulated to protect below-ground wood.

Bituminous Coating Materials: black or brownish coating materials, soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits, or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal.

Bituminous Roof Primers: primers formulated for or applied to roofing that incorporate bituminous coating materials.

Bond Breakers: coatings formulated for or applied between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the substrate over which it is poured.

Clear Brushing Lacquers: clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in paragraph (d)(7).

Clear Wood Finishes: clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates, including floors, decks and porches, to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Coating: is a material which is applied to a surface in order to beautify, protect, or provide a barrier to such surface.

Colorants: are solutions of dyes or suspensions of pigments.

Concrete-Curing Compounds: coatings formulated for or applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water. Concrete-curing compounds manufactured and used for roadways and bridges (does not include curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas) are those concrete-curing compounds that meet ASTM Designation C309, Class B, and meet a loss of water standard of less than 0.15-kg/m^2 in 24 hours as determined by the California Transportation Department, California Test 534.

Dry-Fog Coatings: coatings which are formulated only for spray application so that when sprayed, overspray droplets dry before falling on floors and other surfaces.

Exempt Compounds (See Rule 102-Definition of Terms.)

Fire-Proofing Exterior Coatings: opaque coatings formulated to protect the structural integrity of outdoor steel and other outdoor construction materials and listed by Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. for the fire protection of steel.

Fire-Retardant Coatings[2]: coatings labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Test Method E 84, incorporated by reference in paragraph (e)(4) or listed by Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. as fire-retardant coatings with a flame spread index of less than 25.

Flat Coatings: coatings that register a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter.

Floor Coatings: opaque coatings that are formulated for or applied to flooring; including but not limited to decks and porches, and clear coatings formulated for or applied to concrete flooring, but do not include Industrial Maintenance Coatings.

[2] Fire-Retardant coatings VOC content shall meet the VOC content of the coating category for which they are formulated

Formulation Data: the actual product recipe which itemizes all the ingredients contained in a product including VOCs and the quantities thereof used by the manufacturer to create the product. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are not considered formulation data.

Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds: the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_s = weight of volatile compounds in grams

W_w = weight of water in grams

W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds in grams

V_m = volume of material in liters

V_w = volume of water in liters

V_{es} = volume of exempt compounds in liters

For coatings that contain reactive diluents, the Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds, shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_s = weight of volatile compounds emitted during curing, in grams

W_w = weight of water emitted during curing, in grams

W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in grams

V_m = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters

V_w = volume of water emitted during curing, in liters

V_{es} = volume of exempt compounds emitted during curing, in liters

Grams of VOC per Liter of Material: the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{V_m}$$

Where:

W_s = weight of volatile compounds in grams

W_w = weight of water in grams

W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds in grams

V_m = volume of the material in liters

Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)**:** coatings formulated for hand-application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

High-Temperature Industrial Maintenance Coatings: industrial maintenance coatings formulated for or applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Industrial Maintenance Coatings: coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coatings and topcoats, formulated for or applied to substrates, including floors, that are exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

(A) immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

(B) acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or similar chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions;

(C) repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250 degrees Fahrenheit;

(D) repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleaners, or scouring agents; or

(E) exterior exposure of metal structures.

Interior Stains: stains labeled and formulated exclusively for use on interior surfaces.

Japans/Faux Finishing Coatings: glazes designed for wet-in-wet techniques used as a stain or glaze to create artistic effects, including but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.

Lacquers: clear or pigmented wood finishes, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction.

Low-Solids Coatings: coatings containing one pound or less of solids per gallon of material.

Magnesite Cement Coatings: coatings formulated for or applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

Mastic Coatings: coatings formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry, single coat).

Metallic Pigmented Coatings: coatings, excluding roof coatings, containing at least 0.4 pounds per gallon (48 grams/liter) of coating, as applied, of elemental metallic pigment (excluding zinc).

Multi-Color Coatings: coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

Nonflat Coatings: coatings that are not defined under any other definition in Rule 1113 and that register a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter according to ASTM Test Method D 523 as specified in paragraph (e)(6).

Nonflat High Gloss Coatings: coatings that register a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Test Method D 523 as specified in paragraph (e)(6).

Post-Consumer Coatings: finished coatings that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed their usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.

Pre-Treatment Wash Primers: coatings which contain a minimum of ½ percent acid, by weight, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching.

Primers: coatings applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

Product: is an architectural coating which is identified by means of a unique product code and product name or product line (if applicable), as written on the container label and that is subject to one of the coating category VOC limits specified in Rule 1113 paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2) Table of Standards.

Product Line: a group of coatings that:

(A) Belong to the same coating category in Rule 1113 Table of Standards,

(B) Have the same vehicle technology (solvent or water),

(C) Are of the same resin type,

(D) Are recommended for the same use (either interior, exterior or dual use),

(E) Have the same form (either single - or multiple - component form),

(F) Do not exceed a coating (regulatory) VOC range of 25 grams per liter between the highest and lowest coating in the group, and

(G) If included in the Averaging Compliance Option Program, meet subparagraphs (A) to (G) of this definition and have all grouped products either above a limit or below a limit.

Responsible Party: for a corporation is a corporate officer or an authorized representative so delegated by a corporate officer. Delegation of an authorized representative must be made in writing to the Executive Officer. A responsible party for a partnership or sole proprietorship is the general partner or proprietor, respectively.

Quick-Dry Enamels: non-flat, high gloss coatings which comply with the following:

(A) Shall be capable of being applied directly from the container by brush or roller under normal conditions, normal conditions being ambient temperatures between 60°F and 80°F; and

(B) When tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640 they shall: set-to-touch in two hours or less, dry-hard in eight hours or less, and be tack-free in four hours or less by the mechanical test method.

Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, And Undercoaters: primers, sealers, and undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats and which are dry-to-touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in two hours (ASTM D 1640).

Reactive Diluent: a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical and/or physical reaction, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of the coating.

Recycled Coatings: coatings formulated such that 50 percent or more of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coatings and 10 percent or more of the total weight consists of post-consumer coatings, and manufactured by a certified recycled paint manufacturer.

Roof Coatings: coatings formulated for application to exterior roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation.

Rust Preventative Coatings: coatings formulated for use in preventing the corrosion of metal surfaces in residential and commercial situations.

Sanding Sealers: clear wood coatings formulated for or applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of coatings. To be considered a sanding sealer a coating must be clearly labeled as such.

Sealers: coatings applied to either block materials from penetrating into or leaching out of a substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

Secondary (Rework) Coatings: fragments of finished coatings or finished coatings from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process.

Shellacs: clear or pigmented coatings formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac insect (laccifer lacca). Shellacs are formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction providing a quick-drying, solid, protective film for priming and sealing stains and odors; and for wood finishing excluding floors effective January 1, 2007.

Solicit: is to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

Specialty Primers: coatings formulated for or applied to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage; or to condition excessively chalky surfaces. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM D-4214 – Photographic Reference Standard No. 1 or the Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology "Pictorial Standards for Coatings Defects".

Stains: are opaque or semi-transparent coatings which are formulated to change the color but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

Swimming Pool Coatings: coatings specifically formulated for or applied to the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.

Swimming Pool Repair Coatings: chlorinated, rubber-based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing chlorinated, rubber-based coatings.

Tint Base: an architectural coating to which colorants are added.

Traffic Coatings: coatings formulated for or applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

Undercoaters: coatings formulated for or applied to substrates to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

Varnishes: clear wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction.

Volatile Organic Compound (Voc): as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms. For the purpose of Rule 1113, tertiary butyl acetate (TBAc) is not a VOC when used in industrial maintenance coatings including zinc-rich industrial maintenance coatings.

Waterproofing Sealers: coatings which are formulated for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of porous substrates by water.

Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers: clear or pigmented sealers that are formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining.

Wood Preservatives: coatings formulated to protect wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Zinc-Rich Industrial Maintenance Primers: are primers formulated to contain a minimum of 65 percent metallic zinc powder (zinc dust) by weight of total solids for application to metal substrates.

TABLE OF STANDARDS (VOC LIMITS)

Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

COATING CATEGORY	CARB Category Codes	Current Limit	Averaging Ceiling Limit	3-Year Sell-Through Limit	
Bond Breakers	5	350	N/A	N/A	
Clear Wood Finishes	20,36,46,47	275	N/A	350	Until 7/1/09
Varnish (Clear)	46	275	350	350	Until 7/1/09
Varnish (Semitransparent)	47	275	450	N/A	
Sanding Sealers	36	275	350	350	Until 7/1/09
Lacquer (includes Lacquer Sanding Sealer)	20	275	N/A	N/A	
Clear Brushing Lacquer	6	275	N/A	N/A	
Concrete-Curing Compounds	7	100	N/A	350	Until 7/1/10
Concrete-Curing Compounds For Roadways and Bridges[1]	7	350	N/A	N/A	
Dry-Fog Coatings	8	150	N/A	400	Until 7/1/10
Fire-Proofing Exterior Coatings	10	350	N/A	N/A	
Fire-Retardant Coatings***					
Clear	11 (Subsumed)	N/A	650	650	Until 1/1/10
Pigmented	12 (Subsumed)	N/A	350	350	Until 1/1/10
Flats	13	50	250	100	Until 7/1/11
Floor Coatings	14	50	400	100	Until 7/1/09
Graphic Arts (Sign) Coatings	17	500	N/A	N/A	
Industrial Maintenance (IM) Coatings (Includes Antenna (1) & Anti-Fouling (2))	19	100	420	250	Unitl 7/1/09
High Temperature IM Coatings	18	420	N/A	N/A	
Zinc-Rich IM Primers	56	100	420	340	Until 7/1/09
Japans/Faux Finishing Coatings	9	350	N/A	N/A	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	22	450	N/A	N/A	
Mastic Coatings	23	300	N/A	N/A	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	24	500	500	N/A	
Multi-Color Coatings	25	250	N/A	N/A	
Nonflat Coatings - Low Gloss	26				
Nonflat Coatings - Medium Gloss	27	50	250	150	Until 7/1/09
Nonflat - High Gloss	28	50	250	150	Until 7/1/10
Pigmented Lacquer	20	275	N/A	N/A	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	29	420	N/A	N/A	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	30	100	350	200	Until 7/1/09
Quick-Dry Enamels	31	50	400	250 150	Until 7/1/09 Until 7/1/10
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	32	100	350	200	Until 7/1/09
Recycled Coatings	33	250	N/A	N/A	
Roof Coatings	34	50	250	N/A	
Roof Coatings, Aluminum	53	100	500	N/A	
Roof Primers, Bituminous	4	350	350	N/A	
Rust Preventative Coatings	35	100	400	400	Until 7/1/09
Shellac	37,38				
Clear	37	730	N/A	N/A	
Pigmented	38	550	N/A	N/A	

TABLE OF STANDARDS (VOC LIMITS)

Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

COATING CATEGORY	CARB Category Codes	Current Limit	Averaging Ceiling Limit	3-Year Sell-Through Limit	
Specialty Primers	39	100	350	350 250	Until 7/1/09 Until 7/1/10
Stains (Clear/Semitransparent/Opaque)	41	100	350	250	Until 7/1/10
Stains, Interior (Clear/Semitransparent)	40	250	250	N/A	
Swimming Pool Coatings	42,43				
Repair	43	340	N/A	N/A	
Other	42	340	N/A	N/A	
Traffic Coatings (Includes Driveway Sealers (52))	45,52	100	N/A	150	Until 7/1/10
Waterproofing Sealers	48	100	400	250	Until 7/1/09
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	49	100	400	400	Until 7/1/09
Wood Preservatives					
Below-Ground	50	350	N/A	N/A	
Other	55	350	N/A	N/A	
Default	51	250	N/A	N/A	

[1] Does not include compounds used for curbs and gutters, sidewalks, islands, driveways and other miscellaneous concrete areas.

[2] Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material

TABLE OF STANDARDS (cont.)

VOC Limits Grams of VOC per Liter of Material

COATING	VOC Limit (g/l)
Low-Solids Coating[3]	120

11. RULE 1113 ANNUAL QUANTITY AND EMISSIONS REPORT SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Refer to: http://aqmddev/prdas/Coatings/rule_314_reporting.htm

12. PROGRAM SUPPORT

Free support is available from AQMD staff. Support staff will be available beginning in 2010 from January 5th through July 30th, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Friday. Support is available through the following channels.

Help and Appointment Hotline:

If you need help completing your report, call the Help and Appointment Hotline (909) 396-2583. AQMD staff will be available to provide immediate responses to your questions, to the extent possible. You may also schedule an appointment for a one-on-one consultation by calling this Hotline.

[3] *Low-Solids Coating* should not be entered as the category in column G. Enter one of the other categories above and then enter Y for LowSolids in column M. Typically these products fall under the stains or waterproofing sealers or waterproofing concrete/masonry sealers categories.

E-mail:

You can send your questions via e-mail to ebarrera@aqmd.gov (please include your telephone number, occasionally support staff may need to obtain additional information to answer your question) and a response will be promptly e-mailed back to you.

Internet: http://aqmddev/prdas/Coatings/rule_314_reporting.htm

Published supplemental instruction materials are available on the web including: the reporting software in excel format, paper emissions reporting forms, and the General Instruction Book. In addition to published supplemental instructions, additional information is available on the web such as AQMD rules, and other information.

In-Person:

Scheduled in-person appointments may be arranged upon request. For a scheduled appointment, you will need to bring the forms and all pertinent information for the reporting year. This may consist of:

- Product formulation records (including both grams of VOC per liter of coating and grams of VOC per liter of material):
- Laboratory reports [including percent weight of non-volatiles, water, and exempts (if applicable); density of the coating; and raw laboratory data] of test methods conducted as specified in paragraph (m)(1) or
- Product formulation data or physical properties analyses, as applicable, with a VOC calculation demonstration; and
- Production records including, if applicable, batch tickets with the date of manufacture, batch weight and volume; and
- Distribution records:
- Customer lists or store distribution lists or both (as applicable) and
- Shipping manifests or bills of lading or both (as applicable); and
- Sales records consisting of point of sale receipts or invoices to distributors or both, as applicable.

Support staff will help you fill out the forms and calculate your emission fees (if applicable) for your Annual Quantity and Emissions Report. There is no charge for this service. However, support staff cannot prepare your report for you. Appointment times are limited and usually fill up rapidly the last three weeks before the reporting deadline. Appointments are scheduled on a first-call, first-served basis. To ensure a timely appointment, please call early before the deadline crunch.